DAILY NEWS.

CHARLESTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1805.

Ir is nor surprising that the presence of the military in many sections of the State should occasion feeling, and still less that this should be eccasioned by the colored troops. The officers in command have done all they could to render their presence inoffensive. We have been informed, and believe it to be true, that the general in command of this department, aware of the feeling existing on this subject, and perceptive of evils likely to result, has regretted the necessity of sending colored troops to the interior. But having the duty to perform, and so large a portion of his command of such troops, he has had no option. 'The instructions, however, have always been to enforce the strictest discipline, and to allow as little to be done as possible to offend the one race, or unfavorably affect the other. These orders, we are assured and believe, there has generally been a zealous effort to execute; but it were scarcely possible that they could be executed perfectly; or, if executed perfectly, it were searcely possible that some measure of ill-consequences should not occur, - that our citizens should not find in that fact the subject for unpleasant feeling, and that the mere presence of the colored troops should not be the occasion or excuse for irregularities in the colored race. These irregularities have occurred in many sections. Property has been trespassed upon, disorders and outrages have been committed, feelings of hostility exhibited by those, doubtless, of whom, in every section there may be some, who are not incited to disorder by those troops, but who seize upon the occasion to do what they were but too ready to do without,-but still they are exhibited. The fact is coincident with these military visitations. The troops themselves are not always perfectly unexceptionable. There often are some who cannot always be under military surveillance; and the fact, therefore, of the presence of these troops has often been injurious,—the feeling of uneasiness and irritation is constant, and it is to be feared that these facts, at some time or other, may cause disturb-

A mixed community at a distance from centres of intelligence and authority; and, smarting under a sense of injuries which they cannot but regard as unnecessary and gratuitous, may naturally occome excited to the point at which some of its members, less susceptible of propriety and self-control, may exhibit their feelings in some at of violence. There are several sections of the State as perfectly loyal, as perfectly ready to aquiesce in the facts accomplished, as any other sections of the Union, where this feeling exists and its exhibition, under the present circumstraces, would be most deplorable. The contest's ended. There is not a man, we presume, within the limits of this State who dreams of its recommencement. The illusion, industriously kept up by publications at the North. that there is a sense of hostility and a smouldering purpose of outbreak upon the authorities of the General Government, has not the slightest foundation in fact.

The people of this State, at least, are not rejeiced at the present state of our affairs; it is not the end they aimed at, nor is it in accordance with conceptions of their interest and well-being which they have cherished for years; but they are, at least, rejoiced that the war is over; that the turmoil is at last ended; that illuaivo hopes of independence are finally dispelled, and that there is, at least, the opportunity of expending all that we have of character, manhood, and activity, in the career of a nation so abundant of power and promise as the one with which our fortunes are now so indissolubly associated.

But while this is so, it is to be feared that it is not generally realized. The publications to which we have referred, would imply that it is not desired, perhaps, that it should be; and the occurrence of any such act of violence as we have indicated, however natural to the occasion, however susceptible of explanation, in consistence with a sentiment of loyalty, however simply the expression of Individual feeling, would be a very great calamity. It would give color to charges against us, of authority for the statements to our prejudice, and a warrant to the continuance of garrisons throughout the country, and for the exercise of military authority more stringent and severe than there tias yet been the occasion to impose.

Under these circumstances, the citizens of our country are under the highest obligation to accept, with composure, the present condition of affairs, and to stand to their condition, however bitter or severe it may be, with a fortitude and firmness inspired by a sense of duty. We are assured that gratuitous wrong, injury, or inconvenience even, is not intended by our present military authorities. We are assured that our present painful trials of transition will soon be over; that soon we shall have lived down the last lingering impressions to the prejudice of our perfect faith in the acceptance of the present order; and that, by the practice of the virtue we commend, we will again re-enter the aisterhood of States, and find, together with relief from public hostility, the common, civil and political securities for our individual rights.

Megro Suffrage.-The Fall Elections at the

North. It might reasonably be thought that there were other questions pressing upon public attention, of far greater importance than the one of negro suffrage. Here we are, just at the close of a protracted, fierce and exhausting war. The swell of the great wave of human passion has not yet subsided. The wisest and most sanguine are waiting with anxious patience to see the fractured parts manifest symptoms of knitting tegether again. We at the South are entirely without political assues. We are certain of nothing but the burdensomeness of the next few years. Our relations with the great section with which we have lately been at war are not changed enough, and are not likely to be for some time, for trade to start in its old and well-worn channels. The feelings of our posple are by no means understood abroad, nor does it seem that any great effort to that end is thought desirable by a very great section of the North. While doubt and misapprehension confases us, and nothing is so much needed as time and a wise patience to show us the true way out of our great calamity, and to suggest the surest method of a real reunion—the cry is suddenly raised in the North that every thing which is of wital necessity shall be set aside, and an attempt be first made to reduce to practice a theory having no natural connection with the question of reorganization, and certain to work still wider mischief by keeping popular passions at the South in a state of continual inflammation.

It seems to us that the question of greatest im portance just now to the whole country is that which will tend to pacify, within a reasonably short time, the Southern States, and which would Empress upon both North and South the necessity of making early provision for the future. The great fuancial problem that looms portentously in the sky certainly merits its precedence, as comwared with the question whether Congress shall or sahall not assume the power to make plantation mayos, just become free, full-blown electors in the

States where they are. We know it is claimed by the advocates of Congressional interference for in discriminate negro suffrage at the South, that otherwise there would not be a sufficient loyal population to exercise the electoral privilege; but that assumption is fatal to the very object they have in view, since it would prematurely disfranchise eight millions of whites, for the sake of giving the suffrage to three millions of blacks, and maintain the former, if that were possible, in a state of subjection to the latter.

Negro suffrage, however, appears to have been resolutely taken up by the Radicals as the great question upon which to go before the people. They will have this brought forward now, let other questions be perilously neglected or not. It does not seem that their anxiety is to receive back their Southern fellow-countrymen into the relations of citizenship, but to keep them out of those relations entirely, unless the negro shall first be made a

voter, without qualification, and at their hands. But the fall elections in the Northern States are fortunately coming on. The Radicals, possibly, feel that they can safely turn their backs upon the lesson these elections may teach, but not so the more thoughtful and conservative, who have for a time consented to be classed with them. Already it is plain that there is a disinclination in the party in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to adopt the radical theory before going into the fall canvass. They fear for the result of such a step. The New York Republicans will not incorporate the negro suffrage plank in their platform, for they are sure the people will leave them in the minority. Col. Forney warns the party in Pennsylvania-through his paper, the Press-against so suicidal a measure. And the recent letter of Gen. Cox, of Ohio, the regular Republican candidate for Governor, for which the Radicals have just refused to support him, is additional evidence that they see which way the current of public opinion decidedly sets.

Emigratio-

The idea which seems to impress the minds of our young men, at this time, that of emigrating to Brazil, appears to us the most preposterous of any that could have entered their heads. We cannot understand why, in the first place, they should leave their native homes, and in the next, why they should select Brazil as their future abode. It strikes us that a little reflection, on their part, would dampen somewhat the ardor at present exhibited to quit the spot where they were born and raised, where the bones of their ancestors are laid, where the tenderest affections are entwined around them, and where, perhaps, they may have encountered ills, and make them reluctant to "fly to those they know not of." Do they for a moment think they are to live as in a paradise, without troubles and trials; and if they are assaulted by them, do they suppose they are to flee like cowards, and not face them as they would any other foe? We hope not. We desire that they pause and consider what is due to their peoplethat here is where they are wanted and must behere their services, as good and law-abiding citizens, are required, and they must remain. They are now going through a purgation, the result of circumstances, but they will come from it cleansed and purified, a credit to themselves and an honor to the country. Who can expect the sharp edges of feeling created by war, to be rounded or dulled in a day? Certainly no one. But time has already began to blunt them, and in its course their keenness will altogether vanish.

The next thing we wish to know is, why do they desire to settle in Brazil? Is it because it is a slave country? Why, in ten years there will be no slavery in South America, or anywhere else on this continent. The abolishing of it in the United States acttles it in the entire western hemisphere. Besides, slavery there is not as it was with us, a patriarchal institution; but a system of tyranny and oppression that would be so repulsive to them, as to make them imagine themselves in a land of horrors. Their style of living-their ceremonies of religion-would please at first through their novelty; but as days rolled on, and longings for nome occupied the heart, the mind would turn to the simple observances they were taught in childhood, and they would feel that they had committed an error-an irremediable error.

Then remain at home where you are known and appreciated; and although there may be poverty now, there will soon be abundance. Dark clouds, perhaps, are now hovering over you, but they will soon disperse, and a brighter day will show itself in the prosperity of your State, and, consequently, your own success.

Mexican Affairs in Paris

The following is extracted from the Paris correspondence, August 11, of the N. Y. Times. The writer is, doubtless, the ablest and best informed of any of the European correspondents who write for American journals, and what he says is therefore entitled to considerable weight :

Paris, August 11.—Just as the political world had made up its mind to a universal caim, just as the baggage of the last diplomat was being strapped for the summer vacation, here come big

had made up its mind to a universal calm, just as the baggage of the last diplomat was being strapped for the summer vacation, here come big words from Germany, words of war and defiance, about that mysterious and fatiguing bone of contention, Schleswig-Holstein. The idea of a war between Prussia and Austria about anything is so absurd and so impossible that people naturally exclaim: "Querelle at Allemand!" But in fact, so much has been said to Austria about the desire of Prussia to swallow up all Germany, so constantly has that power been cautioned about the ambition and the intrigues of the statesmen of Prussia, that it is no wonder if she at last takes alarm and tries the efficacy of big words. It will all end in big words, however, and the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed again about this little corner of earth on the Baltic.

A paper states positively that three thousand men are soon to be taken from one place, and three thousand from another, to be sent to the Army of Mexico, and this statement has not been contradicted by the official press. This press declared a month ago that no troops were to be sent to Mexico, except to make good the losses in the regiments already there; but is not this number of six thousand rather a large figure for one instalment? Another journal stated the other day, without being contradicted, that it would require more troops, that is to say, a larger army than the present army of occupation of Mexico, to establish peace and order in the country. This seems to be, in fact, the general opinion, and if that army is to be increased, Mexico will become nothing more nor less than a French colony. There was a moment of hesitation in the French Government, a hesitation caused by the renewed attempts of the National party in Mexico, during which the government did not know whether it was best to give up the contest or to send out more troops. But the pressure brought to bear in favor of the latter course was too trementance of the French people, and even of the Government

Rev. Eranois McFarland, D.D., one of the oldest ministers in the Presbyterian Church, has resigned his position as one of the board of Trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia.

Judge James Smith, of Alleghany county, Maryland, fell dead on Monday last.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, writing on the 21st, gives the following very interesting item to those desiring pardon: THE CASE OF MR. FOSTER—NO MORE PARDONS TO DE GRANTED THROUGH AGENTS.

THE CASE OF MR. FOSTER—NO MORE PARDONS TO BE ORANTED THROUGH AGENTS.

It has been stated in some of the papers that a Mr. Foster procured the other day a pardon under the amnesty proclamation by giving a claim agent of Washington a fee of five hundred dollars. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Mr. Foster applied to a gentleman in Richmond to prepare the papers for his pardon and urge its passage. That gentleman did so, and the warrant was made out and forwarded to the President. It lay on his table with hundreds of others for some time, awaiting his signature. At length Mr. Foster became impatient, and offered a claim agent of this city a fee of five hundred dollars to procure it from the President. This gentleman, who has a national reputation, called upon the President at one of his general receptions and requested him to take Mr. Foster's pardon and sign if, endorsing the applicant, and leaving the impression that Mr. Foster was a personal friend of his, and that he asked for it upon that ground. He in no manner represented himself as Mr. Foster's attorney. The request was granted, and the pardon was delivered to him. In this connection there is authority for stating that hereafter no pardons will be delivered to agents and attorneys; they will be delivered either to the applicants in person, or (what is more convenient and loss harassing to the President) will be sent to the applicants by the mails from the State Department. He also states:

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN ALABAMA.

Chicago papers have been announcing great abuses of colored people in Alabama, and have alleged that there was a combination of State officials against them. General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of that State, telegraphs the Freedmen's Burcau, in controversion of those statements, that the Judicial officers under the provisional government have been made his legally constituted agents to aid in the management of the colored population under the system of the bureau. It is also asserted in the same telegram that Governor Parsons sent his Adjutant-General to Mobile to secure the co-operation of the new Mayor of that city, who was known to be willing to accept an agency in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau. It is said that judicial officers and magistrates are materially aiding in educating the negroes to a right appreciation of their ability to help themselves, and the Government, by circular, orders them so to do.

CARRYING THE MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. The contract for carrying the mails between Cairo and New Orleans has been awarded to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, to commence about the 1st of September.

THE DANVILLE RAILBOAD.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad is being put in thorough repair.

put in thorough repair.

HOUSES CAPTURED DURING THE REBELLION.
The Quartermaster-General has issued an order, under instructions from the Secretary of War, in reference to horses recaptured from the robel armies, to the effect that where a horse captured from the rebels is identified by sufficient proof as the property of a loyal citizen, the claim of such citizen to his property will be recognized by returning the horse to him, or if the necessities of the service prevent such return, by paying for it at the average government price of the district, receipts to be taken in all cases in duplicate.

From our exchanges we make up the following

From our exchanges we make up the following miscellaneous summary:

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The steamships George Cromwell and Atlanta arrived in New York on the 20th, from New Orleans, and brought dispatches from that city to the 12th instant. General Webster, chief of General Sherman's staff, had arrived in New Orleans for the purpose of making an inspection of the condition of the Southern railroads, and ascertaining what it will cost to put them in proper order, and it was reported that Government designs advancing the necessary funds. It is said that, notwithstanding previous accounts, the army worm has not seriously injured the cotton crop of Louisiana, and it is believed that the statements of its depredations on the crop in Texas have been considerably exaggerated. Immense quantities of cotton piled along the Alabama river are prevented reaching market by the high freights charged by steamboat owners.

along the Alabama river are prevented reaching market by the high freights charged by steamboat owners.

In a speech, at Chilicothe, Ohio, on Wednesday last, General Schenck, in speaking of reconstruction in the South and the difficulties attending it, said that he recently had a conference with Prosident Johnson, in which the latter stated that he regarded the local civil governments established in the rebellious States merely as experiments, to give the people an opportunity to show whether they are possessed of a truly loyal spirit, and are disposed to act in good faith towards the national government. In the meantime, he intended to keep sufficient military force in their midst to bring them to their senses if they manifest in their conduct a predominance of the old secession, proslavery and robellious leaven.

General Daniel E. Sickles, who has recently assumed military command of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, constituting the second district of the Department of the East, received a seronade from the citizens on Friday night in Boston, in which city his headquarters are located. In response to the compliment he made a brief speech.

The constitutional convention of Colorado Territory has appointed the 19th of September as the day for an election to decide whether the constitution shall be adopted or rejected. Correspondence dating on the 5th instant informs us that the corn

tion shall be adopted or rejected. Corresp crop throughout that section of country is promis-ing. All is quiet on the upper Arkansas River and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

ing. All is quiet on the upper Arkansas River and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

General Terry, commanding the department of Virginia, has issued at Richmond an order to correct the misapprehension of certain of his troops, who, having entisted for the war, are now clamorous for their discharge, on the ground that, there being no longer any rebol armies in the field, the war is ended. He tells them that, though the rebel military organizations are disbanded, it cannot be assumed that the war is fully concluded, and the term of their service completed, since civil authority is not yet restored in the rebellious States. He counsels his soldiers not to tarnish their proud reputation by acts of insubordination, but warns them that if they should forget their duty martial law still prevails, and that the refractory or deserting will be punished.

The Heralds correspondence from the city of Mexico, dated lat inst., gives an account of the present condition of affairs throughout those Mexican States over which Maximilian claims to exercise imperial control. It also furnishes important facts in relation to the public enterprises which the Austro-Aztec Emperor is endeavoring to build up and foster; the native wealth of the country in the precious metals; the newly discovered petroleum deposits and capacity for almost unlimited productiveness in every department of agriculture; the restless anxiety of the imperialists in regard to the anticipated enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and some statements made by exponent of the first part of the states senator Gwin, after his Sonoro vice-royalty failure, relative to a reported arrangement between France and the United States for a cesroyalty failure, relative to a reported arrangement between France and the United States for a ces-sion to the latter of five of the States of Northern

HENTUCKY ELECTION—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION KENTUCKY ELECTION—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGAT First District—L. S. Trimble, Democrat. Second District—B. C. Ritter, Democrat. Third District—Henry Grider, Domocrat. Fourth District—A. Harding, Democrat. Fifth District—Lovell H. Rousseau, Union. Sixth District—C. Clay Smith, Union. Seventh District—G. S. Shanklin, Democrat. Eighth District—W. H. Randall, Union. Ninth District—Samuel McKee, Union.

STATE TREASURER.
Neale, the Union candidate, is regarded as cor-

Sampson beats Kavanaugh about fifty-three votes in the appellate district.

votes in the appellate district.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The latest official returns from the capital place the Legislature as follows: House, 45 Democrats and 28 Ution, as far as heard from. The Senate will stan 17 Union and 19 Democrats. Full returns will reduce the Democratic majority in the House, bit they will have a working majority in both branches.

The Rismond Republic says that after the surrender offeneral Lee, his son, William H. F. Lee, without less of time, repaired to the White House, determind, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, if attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young up, formerly of his command, attended him, a Grman and an Irishman, and two freedmen wer subsequently added to their force. They began joughing on the 29th of April, and have made a plendid crop of corn, estimated at 1500 bushels

Garrit Davis, of Kentucky, had a "cordial and satisfatory" interview with President Johnson on Wedneday.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION.-THE MANAGERS Election are requested to meet This Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall. Punctual attendance is requested. CHARLES LOVE.

Chairman. #5" MESSRS. EDITORS:-PLEASE ANNOUNCE MR. WM. R. WEBB as a candidate for the Convention, who will be supported by

ALL WORKING MEN. August 29 AS-EDITORS DAILY NEWS-GENTLEMEN : I BEG eave respectfully to announce that circumstances beyond my control proclude the possibility of my becoming a candidate for the Convention.

Tendering to those who have put my name in nomination the assurances of my high appreciation of the com-

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, &c., ust 29 1* ARTHUR August 29 ARTHUR P. LINING.

BETHE PEOPLE'S OWN TICKET .- THE FOL-LOWING gentiemen are respectfully named as suitable to represent the people of Charleston in the forthcoming Convention. They are all well known for their honesty and sincerity, and are truly representatives of the

1. CHARLES T. LOWNDES.

WM. S. HENEREY.

3. HENRY D. LESESNE. THEODORE D. WAGNER.
 Dr. JOHN F. POPPENHEIM.

Rev. JOHN BACHMAN.
 CHARLES H. SIMONTON.

8. Rt. Rev. P. N. LYNCH. 9. JAMES M. EASON.

10. THEODORE G. BARKER.

II. THOMAS RYAN.

12. C. E. CHICHESTER. L. T. POTTER,
 R. W. SEYMOUR.

15. EDWARD MCCRADY, SR. 16. A. CAMERON.

17. JOHN A. WAGENER. 18. WM. H. HOUSTON. 19. WILLIAM LEBBY.

20. R. L. SINGLETARY.

83- UNION TICKET .- THE FOLLOWING GENTLE-

MEN are submitted as candidates for election as members of the Convention, being those who recognize the existing state of political affairs, and will use every effort to restore the State to her proper position in the Federal

1. D. L. MCKAY.

2. GEO. S. BRYAN. 3. Hon. A. G. MACKEY.

4. JAS. B. CAMPBELL.

5. R. W. SEYMOUR. 6. M. P. O'CONNOR. 7. Col. A. O. ANDREWS.

S. DAN. HORLBECK 9. E. H. RODGERS.

10. SAM'L LORD, JR 11. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

12. JNO. HEART. 14. DAVID BARROW.

15. BERNARD O'NEILL.

16. Rev. JOS. B. SEABROOK 17. C. R. BREWSTER.

18. H. JUDGE MOORE.

19. R. S. THARIN. 20. GEO. S. HACKER.

August 15 BY STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-CHARLESTON District.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas, NATHANIEL D. PHILLIPS, of St. Stephens Parish, has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY E. PHILLIPS, of said Parish, Farmer: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and sin-

gular the kindred and creditors of the said HENRY E. PHILLIPS, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, No. 3 Rutledge-street, on the 12th day of September, 1865, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of August, Ann GEGRGE BUIST, August 29

43- DR. T. REENSTJERNA, HAVING RESUMED his Practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, will be found at his Office, No. 100 BROAD-STREET, between King and Meeting-streets. N. B.-Diseases of a Private Nature cured with dis

August 15 ##-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!-THE ORIGINAL

nd best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, with out injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects o bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS.

For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

August 17

DISTRICT AND CITY OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26, 1865. CIRCULAR No. 20.] HEREAFTER THE MARKET MAY BE KEPT-OPEN until 11 o'clock, A. M., and on Saturday evenings unti

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT. GEORGE S. BURGER, First Lieutenant 54th New York V. Volunteers,

August 29 3 and A. A. A. General. HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.1 THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS ARE AN-

NOUNCED as Acting Assistant Inspector Generals for the Military District set opposite their names respectively. Brevet Major GEO. E. GOURARD, A. D. C., Acting Inspector-General, will issue the necessary instruction Major E. C. CULP, 25th Ohio Volunteers, District of

Captain EUGENE W. FERRIS, 30th Massachusetts

Volunteers, District of Western South Carolina, Captain B. G. REED, 21st United States Colored Troops, District of Eastern South Carolins

First Lieutenant W. E. LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers, District of Charleston, S. C. By command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE

Assistant Adjutant-General. Official: T. D. Hodges, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Acting

Assistant Adjutant-General. August 20 HEADQ'RS, MILITARY DIS'T OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.1

IN COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. Headquarters Department of South Carolina, the under signed assumes the command of the Military District of

The following named officers are announced on th Captain L. B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General. U.

Captain J. H. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster

Captain D. R. HUNT, 25th Ohio Veteran Volunteer In fantry, A. A. Q. M. Captain H. E. LORD, C. S. V., Chief Commissary Sul

Surgeon C. S. REBER, United States Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer. Captain W. C. SMITH, 35th United States Colored Troops, Assistant Provost Marahal.

Captain GEO. T. BALCH, United States Army, Chief Ordnance Officer. Brevet Captain J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th United States Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

First Lieutenant H. HAGENS, 54th New York Volum ers, A. A. Q. M. First Lieut. W. E. LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers, A. A. I. G.

All orders will remain in force until otherwise or dered. W. T. BENNETT, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding

OFFICIAL: LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General August 29

WANTED, FROM PIRST OCTOBER, A small, pleasant 4 or 6 roomed H-DBSE, west of Market-street, Rent not over \$590. Address Box No. 68, Postoffice.

WANTED, A PIRST CLASS WHITE PAS-TRY COOK. Apply immediately at Merchants August 29

WANTED TO BUY, A FIRST CLASS and style, warranted sound in every respect. Apply to Mr. KEGLEE, No. 255 Kingsatreet, corner of Beaufainstreet, letween 19 A. M. and 2 P. M. August 18

FOR SALE.—A BLACK STALLION. (Good DRUS & CO., corner of Hasel and King-steets.

PRIVATE BOARDING, CORNER OF KING-and Tradd-streets. Day Boarders taken.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROGLAMATION OF his Excellency, BEFJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, dated the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-live, wherein it is proclaimed, declared and made known, "that the Managers of Election throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an Election for Members of a STATE CONVENTION, at their respective Precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State, and that cach Election District in the State shall elect as many Members of the Convention as the said District has Members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation." Under the above Froclamation, the polls will be opened on the said first Monday in September next, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.; after which the votes will be counted, and the election declared for the election of twenty Delegates to said Convention, at the following places, to wit: Ward No. 1—at the City Hall: Ward No. 2—at the Court House, Sand No. 3—First Poll, at the Market; Ward No. 3—Second Poll, Palmetto Engine House, Archdale-street; Ward No. 4—First Poll, Hope Fire Engine House, Archdale-street; Ward No. 4—Second Poll, Engine House, Archdale-street; Ward No. 5—Eagle Engine House, Meeting-street; Ward No. 6—Washington Engine House, Vanderhorst-street; Ward No. 6—Washington Engine House, Vanderhorst-street; Ward No. 6—Washington Engine House, Vanderhorst-street; Ward No. 6—Washington Engine House, Nanon-street.

No person qualified to vote shall be permitted to vote in more than one election district, and the Managers will administer to every person or persons offering to vote the following oath: "If do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have not at this election for members of the Convention voted in this or any other District, and that I am constitutionally qualified to vote." In addition to this oath the vo

the exceptions in the said Amnesty Proclamation, ho must previously have received a special pardon before he can vote.

The Act altering the 4th section of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina is as follows, to wit: "Every free white man of the age of 21 years (papers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States excepted), being a citizen of this State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who has a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot, of which he has been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election; or not having any such freehold or town lot, hath been resident in the Election District in which he offers to give his vote, before the election six months, shall have a right to vote in the Election District in which he holds such property or residence. The two years' residence required by the Constitution in a voter, are the two years immediately previous to the election; and the six months' residence in the Election District are the six months immediately previous to the election; but if any person has his home in the State, he does not lose the right of residence by temporary absence with the intention of returning; and if he has his home in the Election District, his right to vote is not impaired by a temporary absence with the intention of returning; but if one has his home and his family in another State, the presence of such person, although continued for two years in the State, gives no right to vote.

Managers.

Managers. WARD NO. 1—CITY HALL.
CHARLES LOVE. | C. WILLIMAN.
H. W. SCHRODER.

WARD. NO. 2—COURT HOUSE.
J. LEGARE YATES. | W. MIKELL.
T. A. WHITNEY.

WARD NO. 3, FIRST POLIC—MARKET.

JOHN D. MILLER.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL.

WARD NO 3, SECOND POLIC—PALMETTO ENGINE HOUSE. JAMES GILLILAND. | P. P. LOCKE. C. T. ROGERS.

WARD NO. 4, FIRST POLL—HOPE ENGINE HOUSE T. ALLASON. ROBERT E. BROWN, WARD NO. 4, SECOND POLL—ENGINE HOUSE, CORNER GEORGE AND COLLEGE-STREETS.

JAMES L. PATTERSON. | L. V. MARTIN.
J. LAMB BUIST. WARD NO. 5—EAGLE ENGINE HOUSE.

JOHN MOFFETT. PETER GUERRY.
R. S. K. CHRIETZBERG.

WARD NO. 6—WASHINGTON ENGINE HOUSE.
G. S. HACKER.

J. LADSON WEBB.
M. T. BARTLETT.

WARD NO. 7—ENGINE HOUSE, COLUMBUS-STREET, E. C. THARIN. IJOHN SYMMES. ROBERT TEASDALE.

WARD NO. 8-MARION ENGINE HOUSE.
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